THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS

MILLENNIAL STAR

"He preserveth the souls of his Saints; he delivereth them out of the hands of his enemies."—DAVID.

No. 4, Vol. XXXV. Tuesday, January 28, 1873. Price One Penny.

UTAH'S PROGRESS.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the *Detroit Tribune* in writing to his paper, on Thanksgiving Day, gave the following review of Utah affairs, and which is published in that paper :—

One year ago this day, I landed in this city, and the sun then, as now, shone on these gorgeous mountains, their deep kanyons, and this rich and beautiful valley, soft, genial and warm, as in old fashioned time it did during the "Indian summer" of Michigan. This season the snow has fallen earlier, and the nights have become cold nearly a month in advance of the season generally, but the days here now are dreamy and bewitching, and the mountains are gorgeous under the influence of bright sunlight, and snow-clad tops.

This last year has been a wonderful one in the history of Utah; a year ago Brigham Young and several score of his followers were in prison or under bonds, under indictments prepared by a packed grand jury, drawn in violation of all law. The public mind was then in a state of feverish excitement lest blows should be struck, and blood shed by the Mormons, in their exasperation at the perversion of justice to which they were victims. The Supreme Court of the United States overruled the decision of the courts here, quashed all their illegal indictments, and 128 Mormons were discharged from illegal and false imprisonment in one day, by the mandate of that august tribunal.

Since then peace hath reigned within this valley, and plenty hath blessed this people. The crops this year untouched by the grasshoppers, are four fold larger than those of any previous season. Wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, and all the products of the earth, are more abundant and cheaper here than elsewhere in the United States. Tons of flour have been shipped by rail from here to Omaha, over one thousand miles.

Nearly 10,000 emigrants have joined us within the last year. Brigham Young, with his co-operative arrangements, has brought about 2,000 hardy, industrious Europeans to add to the muster roll of the Mormons, and nearly or quite 7,000 resolute and energetic settlers have joined the Gentile pioneers. Nor is this all. The great mines and mills and smelting furnaces have more than doubled during the year. I have just learned from the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., the most accom-

plished and reliable business man in this valley, that the shipments of bars of silver by this line from Pioche, just over in Nevada, average $500,000 per month, or $6,000,000 per year. From statistics soon to be published, it will appear that the exports of ore, bullion and silver from Utah this year will equal at least $10,000,000, and that the amount passing in transit over the Utah Central railroad in silver was $16,000,000, the latter sum being about $80 for every man, woman and child in the Territory, a product and export unequaled in the United States. This statement you may rely on.

Again, railroads have been extended during the last year over 100 miles in this Territory, and the whole of it is done with Mormon capital and labor. The Utah Southern and Central, the very best paying railroad in the United States, has advanced thirty miles, and will soon reach Provo, 100 miles south of Ogden. The Utah Northern, narrow gauge, has gone north nearly seventy miles, and will soon reach Soda Springs, 120 miles north of Ogden, and it has more business than it can do. Into the American Fork and up the kanyon, a narrow gauge railroad is now pushing, and by March up the Cottonwood and Bingham kanyons, roads will be in operation, so that the managers of the Emma, Flagstaff and Winsor mines and others can live at the Townsend House here, and ride to their daily work in two hours.

The dividend-paying mines are dividing fortunes every year. The Raymond and Ely pays seven dollars per month on stock; San Francisco thieves and bears keep it at $113 per share. The Emma mine sells to Dr. Smith & Bro., for refining at Chicago, $100,000 per month of ore, and as soon as they enlarge their works, they will buy $200,000 per month, thus making $2,400,000 from one mine alone per year. The Emma, Flagstaff and several other mines owned in England divide fifteen per cent. per annum on $10,000,000 of stock each year. The Winsor mines, owned in Detroit, are showing more and more ore each day, and their ore grows richer and richer as they go down. So soon as they are ready to pay dividends, I have no doubt they will pay $5 per share per month, without fail. The silver mines of Utah are the very richest on earth. The ores are more cheaply extracted, the metal more easily taken out, the miners more cheaply fed than in any other place in the United States, and the estimated product of silver for the next year is fixed at $18,000,000 of money. Your Michigan readers, who have been here by hundreds the last summer, will verify these statements.

Such are the blessings for which the people of Utah are called upon to return thanks to-day, and in our heart of hearts we thank God that our lines are cast in such pleasant places. There is but one drawback to all these blessings, and of that I will speak in my next. Now that the election is over; now that the whole Nation has cast their ballots for Gen. Grant, he can and will relieve this people of the only incubus, carpet-baggers.

GERMAN EMIGRATION—THE BERLIN POOR.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writing under date of the 13th instant says:—

The statistics of emigration from the North German ports for the past year, which have just been published, show a large increase in the number of emigrants over that of the year preceding. The Government has put into execution every preventive measure that is constitutionally at its disposal, but all to no avail. While Frenchmen, though France be humbled, impoverished, and menaced with a future full of trouble, stick to their native land, and cannot be coaxed to leave it, Germans, despite the Fatherland's triumphs, enrichment, and magnificent prospects, are more than ever eager to emigrate and seek fortune in far-distant lands—where their grand mother-tongue is disrespectfully dubbed "Dutch," and the main condition of their success in life will be that they

rid themselves with all possible dispatch of the habits, prejudices, and traditions in which they have been brought up. It is very certain that local and traditional associations, such as bind Englishmen and Frenchmen with instinctive and unreasoning closeness to the places of their birth, do not exercise a similar influence over the German—especially him of the north, who is often more Solave than Teuton, and whose Alemannic stock is not unfrequently the bearer of vigorous Scandinavian and Finnish graftings. These crossed or blended varieties of the German, which constitute a considerable portion of the population of Prussia proper, the Mecklenburgs, &c., have an eye steadily fixed upon the main chance, and not to be disturbed from its contemplation by any sentimental promptings whatsoever. They are really the most pushing, practical, adventurous people in the Empire; and, looking round them upon an unfriendly panorama of high taxes, low wages, hard work, and compulsory military service, they do not find the view tempting enough to persuade them to forego the advantages promised across the sea by the eloquent and indefatigable emigration agents who are rapidly depopulating the more unproductive districts of the Ostsee and Baltic provinces. During the year 1872 no fewer than 80,212 German subjects were shipped off to America, &c., from Bremen alone, in 201 ships—about 16,000 in sailing vessels, the rest in steamers; while the unprecedented number of 58,828 embarked at Hamburg for different ports of the United States and South America. Of the emigrants *viâ* Bremen, 59,709 landed in New York and 16,347 in Baltimore—nearly 20,000 more—in all, leaving from Bremen alone than in the preceding year.

And who can wonder that Prussians should lend a willing ear to the blandishments of the emigration agent, when it is remembered how difficult it is become for the poorer classes to live honestly in their native land? The cost of existence is doubled throughout the country—more than doubled in the capital and larger cities since 1867; and the earnings of working men, clerks, &c., have at most undergone an augmentation of from 30 to 50 per cent., whilst those of the agricultural laborer have been but little increased. Some valuable information has lately been furnished to us respecting the circumstances of the industrious poor in Berlin by Privy-Councillor Engel, an eminent authority upon economical subjects. In the month of April last 233 families, the greater number of which were in possession of furniture, and of receipts proving that they had punctually paid their rents and other burthens up to that time, were obliged to crave shelter in the workhouse, being unable to obtain lodgings at a price compatible with their means; and as many more—whole families remember—were compelled to huddle into single rooms, or even portions of rooms, while the Thiergarten was full of squatters and the extreme suburbs studded with huts and tents, roughly run up on waste ground to shelter from the inclemencies of the weather, hundreds of respectable people turned out of their lodgings! During that month more than 200,000 persons were compelled to change their abodes, so that scarcely a house in the whole city was not the scene of a "move." Within the last four quarters it may broadly be stated that the whole population of Berlin has been subjected to the inconveniences of changing lodgings. As the expenses of moving are estimated as equal to eight per cent. of the annual rent paid, and as Berlin contained last Easter 173,003 dwellings, upon which a rent of 29,619,261 thalers was collected, it follows that about £150,000 sterling was uselessly spent by the inhabitants of this capital in twelve months for the cost of transferring their household goods from one abode to another. But the pecuniary loss is not the greatest evil. The consequence of this calamitous condition of affairs is, that the inhabitants of large towns lose the feeling of stability, become unsettled as to their projects, and too frequently quit their birthplace for good and all, being replaced by a fluctuating population that deteriorates rather than improves the character of the people. As an illustration of the terrible pressure put upon the poor by the rise in rents, official returns prove

that whereas the number of dwellings in Berlin has increased 273 1-3 per cent. since 1841, where there were 100 dwellings at £5 per annum rent in that year—there are now only 71; while the 100 dwellings at £150 (1841) have swollen to 1,151 in 1872. Privy-Councillor Engel observes, with the greatest truth, that families are steadily being coerced into living at a lower standard of comfort and health by the rise in rents; they are obliged to reduce their expenditure for clothing, food, education, medical care, and all physical and intellectual enjoyments, in order to keep a roof over their heads—or else to undergo a progressive reduction in the extent and quality of their lodging accommodation that cannot but exercise a sinister influence over their bodies and spirits. In a word, landlords in the large Prussian towns are now in a position not only to appropriate to themselves every amelioration in their lodgers' circumstances by putting on the screw in their rents, but are actually reducing the common standard of civilization in a dangerous and alarming degree.

QUAKING.

The *Salt Lake Herald* has numerous allusions to a "shaking among the dry bones" in Utah's political circle. A few are herewith submitted:—

A SCHISM IN THE RING.

For some time we have been aware of trouble in the camp of the Federal carpet-baggers in this Territory, but we have refrained from announcing what we have heard relative to the bickerings and jealousies of pensioners and would-be pensioners, upon our reliable Uncle Samuel's bounty, until these things were made manifest from outside sources. We have known that the flitting back and forth of disciples of the Institute, between the city and Washington, had a further significance than the settlement, as reported, of the "Mormon problem." As nearly as we can figure up the situation, Gould, J. Rob. Walker, Strickland and McLeod, are after the *shoon* of Governor Woods; and Judge Haydon, since the authoritative announcement that Grant would stand by McKean, has changed his base, and is now moving on the works of his honor, Judge Hawley. Two or three parties are after the positions respectively of Messrs. Moore and Maxwell, and rumor says that obese Pat Lannan wants the marshalship. In fine, the faithful of the Institute ring are at loggerheads, and are exhibiting in their individual persons the supremacy of selfishness over the abstract principle. Money makes the mare go, is a proverb that accounts for a great deal of the ostensibly disinterested regard for the public weal, that has frothed the oratory of the leading anti-Mormon speakers of whom Gould and the "Rev." McLeod are the locomotive head lights.

GOVERNOR WOODS.

The whole Federal "ring" are down on this gentleman, but not on the score of unadulterated patriotism. The Governor is a mild mannered man, and when he advented in Utah, he no doubt expected that the only opposition to his rule would come from the Mormons. But now his friends are preparing to sacrifice, by slaughtering him. Take it coolly, Governor, and when the time comes, wrap around you befitting drapery, and let your last words be *et tu Brute*.

"Strickland's resignation is unconditional"—(see "Utah News.") Heaven help us! where shall we find another like him, from whom we can expect so much in the way of juicy squibs and racy items? His charge to a grand jury was better than a huge eastern sensation; and a postprandial speech, where as chairman he would threaten to shoot somebody in a "Christian like way," served as food for squibs for a fortnight. But we always told him what it was to have a brother "that fought mit Greeley."

The eloquent manner in which different sections of the "ring" are giving each other fits, arouses the bumps of wonderment and veneration for the supernal ability displayed. The last man "gone for" is our friend—we should say our Christian friend—Col. Wickizer, vulgarily and commonly called Wick. What has he done that the brethren of the "ring" should go for his scalp? Or who is it that has an aching desire to step into his official shoes? Verily these are untoward times, my masters; and the most faithful and diligent stand in imminent peril.

HAWKS FIGHTING HAWKS.

From the Salt Lake Herald.

The following correspondence shows how competent the members of the Utah "ring" are at villifying and abusing each other, in their brief intervals of rest from abusing and villifying the Mormons. Our correspondent only repeats Washington gossip, the allegations in the first place being made by prominent "ringites" against each other; and some of the more glaring charges thus made we have—for very decency's sake—cut out. The most rabid of those who have been injured in the worst possible manner by the "ring," have never called its members names half so vile as they now call each other; verifying the old adage "when rogues fall out, etc." But here is the correspondence. We will not injure it by further comments—

CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1872.

Editors Herald:

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And each in turn plays many parts."

As will appear by the annexed extract clipped from our *Tribune* of this morning:

"THE MORMON PROBLEM.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The proposed resignation of Judge Strickland, of the United States Court of Utah, will leave the court there, as far as known, entirely in the hands of those who are in favor of the administration policy of severe dealing with the Mormons. The feeling of the new District Attorney, appointed since the meeting of Congress, is not fully known, but, from some expressions dropped during his late visit to Washington, it is believed that he will go so far as the law will allow in carrying on the administration crusade against Mormonism. The majority of the present Congress seems disposed to let the Mormons alone, and to allow the more moderate of them an opportunity of urging their policy of a gradual abandonment of polygamy. What the temper of the next Congress will be no one can tell, though some of the leaders of the house who have been re-elected are in favor of no stringent legislation. They say that the history of Mormonism illustrates the truth of the old adage, that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." When Mormonism has been let alone, they say, it has grown very slowly, if at all, but persecutions, whether in Ohio, Illinois, or Utah, have invariably given it new life. Judge Strickland is not understood to contemplate resignation because of any difference with the administration, though he favored the view taken of the notable case of last year, by District Attorney Bates, and sustained by the Supreme Court. He says that, while Congress refuses or neglects to appropriate funds for the proper maintenance of the court, it is unable to administer justice or enforce its decrees, and is, therefore, a dead letter, which he cannot endure, and furthermore, that he cannot afford to be a judge for $3,000 a year, when he can make twice as much money by practicing at the bar."

It is amusing to one who, like myself, spent nearly a year in Salt Lake

City during the season of 1871-2, and was then and still is perfectly posted in all the schemes, tricks and characteristics of that ring of carpet-baggers who nearly involved Utah in bloodshed by their gross and wicked perversion of all law, to see how each one now seeking to retain his place, or to obtain a new one, changes the whole features of his confreres. So long as the cohesive power of public plunder existed among them, like the Happy Family in Barnum's museum, they all chattered, grinned and smiled at each other as if "but a single heart beat for them all;" and "all went merry as a marriage bell;" but now comes the distribution of federal patronage, and lo! instantly all is changed. Last winter Governor Woods was held up to public gaze, by his colleagues, as a paragon of purity, chastity and religion; while to-day, in Washington, he is represented as a hypocrite who "makes long prayers standing in the corners of the streets that he may be seen of men" one evening; and the next presides in places where piety is at a discount; who preaches thrilling sermons against polygamy while in practice essaying a very different role * * * And President Grant himself, is made to believe that the Oregon governor is now in love with Mormon damsels! This is how his "friends" speak of him; and so "off with his head?" is the cry, and off it will go! So much for Woods.

Strickland, the pure and immaculate, whose last year's charge to the grand jury was a compound of balderdash, judicial swaggery, and ignorance of the law, only equalled by his maudlin order, when presiding over a political meeting at the Walker House, to his minions to shoot down all who dared to come between the wind and his nobility—this man, Strickland, who, it is charged, has divided his time between the tap room, the billiard table and games less respected by law, filling up the intervals with imprecations upon the Mormons and all who did not join in hossanahs to himself and his judgments and decrees; who went to Washington to select his successor and install him in office in the same manner that he, himself, was selected by Judge Drake, as his, and on terms equally remunerative—this same Strickland, as we see by the dispatches published here to-day, is by the equally immaculate Gould, the pious McLeod, and the immortal Baskin, converted into a conservative, dispassionate judge, who favored the views of District Attorney Bates, as sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Engelbrecht case!

What a jumble these strange bedfellows make of each other! In seeking to fill the places of those they are decapitating so fast, Judge Hawley, the only capable lawyer on your bench, is now converted into a supporter of Chief Justice McKean's missionary judgments by these fellows; and although insulted again and again by his brethren, for delivering dissenting opinions, is now corraled as one of the "ring," while it is known that he has no sympathy save with justice and the law.

Mr. A. S. Gould, seeking first Maxwell's place, denounces the general as a blundering sot; then hankering for the post office declares that Moore and all the post office clique should be removed for losing a very large amount of money during the last eighteen months; but finally, having made up his mind to take Governor Woods' place, he denounces him in unmeasured terms; and in turn the whole pack point their fingers at Gould as a bummer, a dead-beat and a strong endorser of illegitimate polygamy.

"Round about the cauldron go;
In the poisoned entrails throw;
Toad that under coldest stone,
Days and nights hast, thirty-one,
Sweltered venom sleeping got
Boil thou first i' the charmed pot."

And so completely have these men, in their frantic zeal to secure office, blackballed and masqueraded each other, that no one can now tell "'tother from which." Ere long we expect to learn that Chief Justice McKean has coquetted with Brigham Young, and so is unfit to be Governor in the place of Oregon Woods.

But enough on this grand masked performance, as set forth in the extract from the Chicago Tribune; and now let me tell all the office-seekers of Utah a real, truthful secret:

William Carey, the nominee for U. S. District Attorney of Utah, *vice* Bates removed, has no sympathy with either McKean, Strickland, Woods, Baskin, McLeod, or any of the "ring." Though not much of a lawyer he knows what is *not* law, and will never violate the law for any one. He is the second cousin of the Washburne family; went from Galena to Salt Lake in order to study out the real situation; is a conservative, just man, in perfect sympathy with E. B. Washburne, who owns large real estate there, is a devoted friend of Hon. W. H. Hooper, and has always stood in opposition to any special legislation against the Mormons; and in whose appointment the "ring" has caught a tartar. The result will be this:—J. Robinson Walker will certainly be appointed Governor of Utah; Mr. Curtis, chief clerk of the land office in Washington, will succeed General Maxwell; William Carey will be promoted to Strickland's place; Bates, the District Attorney, will retain his position; Judge Hawley, in consequence of his affiliation with Senator Trumbull, will be dropped, and Judge Noggles, of Idaho, will succeed him; McKean will remain for a time, but a new receiver of public moneys will be appointed, and, after a time, Chief Justice Titus will be recalled by Senator Cameron from Arizona to fill the same position in Utah, and McKean will be appointed Governor of that Territory. So "vive la bagatelle!" F.

Till we have reflected on it, we are scarcely aware how much the sum of human happiness in the world is indebted to this one feeling—sympathy. We get cheerfulness and vigor, we scarcely know how or when, from mere association with our fellow men, and from the looks reflected on us of gladness and keen enjoyment.

Good Maxims.—Keep up your spirits by good thoughts; enjoy the pleasant company of your best friends; but in all enjoyments be temperate. Learn the art, to be preferred before all others, of being happy when alone—which consists in the encouragement of good hopes and rational pursuits, in leading an industrious life, and in having constantly before you some object of attainment. In your converse with the world, be ever careful, for the sake of peace, to speak ill of no one, to treat your known enemy with civility, and to shut your ears against evil reports of all kinds.

Self Support.—The subject before us is an important one—if clearly considered, the one most important of all subjects, to every reasoning being. One can do for one's self that which cannot be done by another, either for good or bad; and also that which can not be done for another, be that other never so near and dear. Self reliance and self labor are the only true methods by which one can become intelligent or rich in any sense. Men and women who have distinguished themselves as persons of honor and usefulness, have carved their own roads up the rugged hill of science and philosophy. Those who are lifted from one notch to another, and pushed along continually by the strength and influence of friends, unless they have used all the power and force they are themselves possessed of, have no just claims to wealth and reputation which the exertions of others may sometimes enable them to reach. It is not safe to trust to such possessions, for they will slip away when the friends who founded them weary of propping them up, or are themselves taken hence. No amount of gifts can afford the satisfaction that well-earned goods will bring. It is better to obtain less of wealth, or honor, and feel the gratifying assurance, safety, and that self confidence which inspires to renewed efforts, than to live in dread of being cast upon one's own resources with no knowledge of what may follow, no self supporting aim to pursue and no courage to invent means of rising step by step to higher and more worthy positions. The best and only safe course to be taken by persons in such conditions, is to go to work earnestly and in as short a period as possible, in reason and honor, work themselves into more reliable and substantial conditions, where self support will be at once necessary and easy, and suitable.—*Womdn's Exponent.*

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1873.

EMIGRATION DEPOSITS.

—o—

PRESIDENT YOUNG states in a letter dated July 23, 1872, and published in No. 36, Vol. 34, of the MILLENNIAL STAR:—The Elders should urge, and preach with spirit, the necessity of the Saints who value their emancipation, turning in their mites, however small, and swell their Individual Emigration Deposits Account to the best of their ability.

How has this theme been dwelt upon by the Elders?

In the foregoing instruction we have the word of the Lord, if we will receive it, to all the laborers among ungathered Israel. It is a theme which should be dwelt on, not only by the Elders from Zion, but by all who are honored with any portion of God's holy Priesthood. It should be spoken of in public; should be a standing subject to be referred to, and on which progress should be reported, at every council meeting in the land; and should be dwelt upon by every Teacher in his visitations to the Saints. And then it should be a responsibility constantly felt by every responsible ungathered member of the Church of Christ who desires to progress in the things of God.

It is highly gratifying to learn of the praiseworthy efforts of many to increase the amount already to their credit on the Emigration Books. Our constant prayer for such is, "Oh! Lord do thou bless their substance; cause the spirit of increase to rest upon the fruit of their labors; increase unto them the spirit of faith and of wisdom from on high; and what they lack in means, do thou make up to them, unto their speedy deliverance from Babylon, according to thy commandment to thy people."

The native Priesthood, in their administrations to the household of faith, should be *leaders* in these deposits; and act as men of God in this, as in all other laudable duty, being able to say to the Saints, as President Young says at home, "follow me." Let every presiding Elder of a Branch, every Counselor, every Elder, Priest, Teacher and Deacon, feel in his heart before God to acquit himself of his duty in this respect, proportionate to the means with which he is blessed, and he will find himself imbued with the spirit of his calling and armed with a power, which he cannot otherwise gain, to teach this word of the Lord from our President to his brethren and sisters.

The spirit of the Gospel prompts *all* true believers to gather to Zion at the earliest practicable period. The commandment of the Lord to those who embrace the truth is, and has long been, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues; for her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities." The faithful respond to this, according to their ability, they always have. They

are "the willing and obedient" who have the God-given promise that they "shall eat the good of the land of Zion in these last days."

Let all those who are doing their best be encouraged; continue in well doing. Unto such we say, show your faith by your works. Never mind what others may do, or may leave undone, let *all* who desire to share the spirit, blessings and privileges of Zion, use every lawful exertion to obey God's command to gather. Be not only "hearers of the word, but doers of it too." Pay in your mites, however small, and thus increase your credits in the Emigration Deposits.

J. G. B.

DEPARTURE.—On Wednesday the 22nd inst., Elders Anson Call, John Bennion and George Dunford took their departure from Liverpool for Utah, going on the Guion & Co.'s steamship *Wisconsin*. We wish them a safe journey to their homes in the vales of Utah.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S PARTY.—Our latest advices are of Tuesday the 21st inst. The party were then at Rome. President Carrington had arrived safely. From Rome they would go to Naples.

CORRESPONDENCE.

—o—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bolton, Jan. 20, 1873.

President Albert Carrington.

Dear Brother—I take the present opportunity of writing to you, that you may be enabled to see how the work under your watchcare is progressing in this part of the vineyard.

During the six months that I have been in this Conference, I have received and forwarded to Liverpool in the neighborhood of £75 Individual Emigration Deposits; this is not a very large sum, it is true, but it must be remembered that the Saints are poor, and that this amount is what they are able to save out of their small earnings, also that it is the poorer class of them that is doing this. Some of them I consider are doing a great deal, others might do more than they do. I cannot help speaking in praise of my young brethren and sisters, I think at least three-fourths of the above sum has been paid in by them; this I am glad to see, it shows that they have drank into the spirit of the Gospel, and that their faces are Zionward. I encourage them in their undertakings, counsel them not to marry in this country, and point out to them the consequences of rearing a family surrounded by such circumstances as exist in these lands.

I find the majority of the Saints lively and enjoying the spirit of their high and holy calling; they have no other desire than to live their religion. A few, however, are careless, and seem to be growing cold, appearing to think that they have done enough for the kingdom of God, or perhaps, as some persons whose acquaintance I have formed, think that the Cause is *indebted* to them for what they have done, and will do no more till sufficient time has elapsed for the debt to be cancelled; towards such, however, I only feel that they stand in their own light, and that the day is fast approaching when they will realize it.

There are a few of another class, who are very desirous of gathering to the promised land, but *how* desirous they are I have as yet been entirely unable to ascertain, they are not willing to forego the pleasure—if it may be so called—of one pipe of tobacco or one gill of ale, to assist in their deliverance, and thus the pennies are going, and they are not gathered. They rejoice to hear of the sisters in

Utah putting aside the eggs laid on Sundays, and appropriating their value towards the gathering of the poor, but these who hope to be benefited will not put aside even their Sunday's pipe and beer to help themselves.

You will see by our half yearly report that we are adding some to our number by baptism, and we have at the present time a few more ready to join, and others who are inquiring after the truth.

The Priesthood are united with me in carrying out the instructions which we receive; this, of course, is a great help to me, for I realize that I am not alone. I have great pleasure in meeting and visiting with the Saints, and up to the present time I have been greatly blessed in my labors.

Ever praying for the blessings of heaven to rest upon you and all those who are laboring in the cause of truth, and with kind regards to all in the Office, I remain your brother in the Gospel covenant,

E. A. Box.

CHAPTERS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 44.

On Sunday, the 13th, there was considerable skirmishing, and the Warsaw *Signal* reported one anti-Mormon badly wounded. After dusk the citizens of Nauvoo advanced with two of their cannon and fired into the mob camp and caused them to scatter. At the second discharge one of the cannon, as the steamboat shafts were called, burst into thirteen pieces without injuring anyone.

On the 14th there was some cannonading during the day, and the people of Nauvoo repaired and extended their batteries.

On the 15th the Spartan Band and the "kill-devils," as a band composed principally of new citizens was called, kept so strict a watch on the movements of the mob that they could not go to water their horses without being saluted by rifleshots. Occasionally a few rounds from the cannon were fired that day.

Several gentlemen from Quincy were in the tower of the Temple, in Nauvoo, watching the progress of the fight on Saturday the 12th. Immediately after the battle, Mayor Wood and Mr. Rice started for Quincy, called a meeting of the people, and gave an account of what had taken place in Nauvoo. It was decided that a committee of one hundred citizens of Quincy should go to settle the difficulties in Hancock County. They arrived in Nauvoo on the 15th. The ostensible object in coming was to prevent the shedding of blood; but their friendship for the citizens of Nauvoo was not real. They were the strongest anti-Mormons that could be found in Adams County. On that account Messrs. Wood and Rice, with several others, refused to act as members of that committee. These people brought their firearms with them, which they took great pains to conceal. It was understood, however, that if they did not succeed in making the compromise they intended to join the mob. They did not all come into the City of Nauvoo, but appointed sub-committees to transact the business.

On the 16th the mob commenced cannonading. A compromise was, however, in progress. A lengthy correspondence was going on between the sub-committees of the Quincy committee, the mob camp, Major Clifford and the Church trustees, which resulted in the following:—

"Articles of accommodation, treaty and agreement, made and entered into this 16th of September, A. D. 1846, between Almon W. Babbitt, Joseph L. Heywood and John S. Fullmer, Trustees-in-trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, of the one part—Thomas S. Brockman, commander of the posse, and John Carlin, special constable and civil head of the posse of Hancock County, of the second part—and Andrew Johnson, chairman of the citizens of Quincy, of the third part—

"1st—The City of Nauvoo will surrender. The force of Colonel Brockman to enter and take possession of the city to-morrow, the 17th of September, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

"2d—The arms to be delivered to the Quincy Committee, to be returned on the crossing of the river.

"3d—The Quincy Committee pledge themselves to use their influence for the protection of persons and property from all violence, and the officers of the camp and the men pledge themselves to protect all persons and property from violence.

"4th—The sick and helpless to be protected and treated with humanity.

"5th—The Mormon population of the city to leave the State, or disperse as soon as they can cross the river.

"6th—Five men, including the Trustees of the Church, (William Pickett not one of the number) to be permitted to remain in the city, for the disposition of property, free from all molestation and personal violence.

"7th—Hostilities to cease immediately, and ten men of the Quincy Committee to enter the city in the execution of the duty as soon as they think proper.

"We, the undersigned, subscribe to, ratify, and confirm the foregoing articles of accommodation, treaty, and agreement, the day and year above written.

"ANDREW JOHNSON,
Chairman of the Committee of Quincy.
"THOMAS S. BROCKMAN,
Commanding Posse.
"JOHN CARLIN, Special Constable.
"ALMON W. BABBITT,
"JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD and
"JOHN S. FULLMER,
Trustees-in-Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

When many of the volunteers learned that articles of agreement had been agreed upon between the Trustees and the mob for the surrender of the city, that the mob forces were to occupy it, the Mormons to deliver up their arms and leave as soon as they could cross the river, they felt very enraged. In discussing the affair at Beach's tavern, 'Squire Wells, who overheard their remarks, expostulated with them, and said:—

"There is no use of the small handful of volunteers trying to defend the city against such an overwhelming force. What interest have the Saints to expect from its defence? Our interests are not identified with it, but in getting away from it. Who could urge the propriety of exposing life to defend a place for the purpose of vacating it? I have been in the councils of Joseph and Hyrum and the Twelve, and I know they were desirous that the Saints should leave the State and go westward. Have not the Twelve and most of the Church gone, and is not their counsel for us to follow? Have not they told us that our safety was not in Nauvoo, but in our removal westward?

"The Trustees have no means with which to carry on the defence; they are already involved. Major Parker, who was sent by the Governor to aid us, when he left promised to raise men and return immediately to our assistance, but he has forsaken us, and is it not well known that the Quincy Committee was prepared to join the mob, if a treaty was not effected? Under these circumstances, I have thrown in my influence with the Trustees for the surrender of Nauvoo upon the best terms we could get, and as being the best and only wise policy left for us to pursue.

"Brethren, reflect, we have nothing to gain in defending Nauvoo, but everything to lose, not only property, but life also, is hourly in peril."

Esquire Wells had but recently joined the Church; but he had been a prominent man in the affairs of Nauvoo from the time of the organization of the city, and had been intimate with the Prophet Joseph and President Young and the Twelve Apostles. This, and his distinguished gallantry in helping to defend the city, gave him influence among the people, and his counsels and words had great weight with them.

Mr. Brayman, agent of the Governor of Illinois, upon hearing the treaty read, declared that it surpassed anything of the kind that he had ever read or heard of. He knew the volunteers were acting under the orders of the Governor, and yet they were overpowered by the mob and forced to agree to terms of banishment to save

the lives of themselves and their families. There were women and children also there, some of whose husbands and fathers were in the United States army, and had started for California on foot, over pathless deserts and mountains, to plant their country's flag in distant lands. To see their wives, children and friends driven from their homes by a bloodthirsty mob, caused Mr. Brayman to shed tears. There were others also from different parts of the Union who were eye-witnesses of these outrages, who were similarly affected at the sight.

TEMPERANCE.

I know that many readers will glance with almost contempt at this heading. Yet, it is the very essence of happiness, and is but very little understood by three-fourths of the human family. Even those who speak and write in behalf of temperance, very many of them, abuse it shockingly. The strictly temperate person will live to be old. This is a bold assertion, but the truth of it can be proven any, or every day. Temperance enters into the smallest minutiæ of life, and beautiful indeed are the lives of the strictly temperate. They may not have genius or brilliant talent. But if by circumstances placed side by side with, or in antagonism with Genius or Talent, for any considerable length of time, Temperance will be sure to win and wear the laurel wreath of fame. Washington was temperate in all things, if what we read of him be true. Does history furnish a more beautiful character or one more venerated? He conquered more by the wisdom of his counsels than by his sword. His mind, being calm and clear, was able to receive and retain the most perfect impressions of what would be best for the country he loved so well! And those impressions he carried into practice as perfectly as it was possible for fallen nature to do, which was the foundation of the famous Constitution under which all should be free. Contrast with the history of his life and death that of Napoleon Bonaparte. Bonaparte had genius and talent unbounded, could dazzle the minds of nations; could, as it were, hold nations in his hands. Yet he lost all, and a man very much his inferior was his conqueror.

Wellington was temperate; calmly he watched his brilliant antagonist moving his men from place to place, avoiding collisions as often as possible. Finally he conquered Bonaparte, came out of the strife and lived to be a very old man. Wellington, although very wealthy, lived exceedingly plain; he slept on a camp bedstead, and was in no way given to luxurious living. It is the lack of temperance that makes human beings unhappy. Think of the most temperate people with whom you have been acquainted, and do you not know they have made you admire them whether you would or not? They command respect without asking for it, by the force of their example. In history we find but few Washingtons, whose careers have been more beautiful at the close than at the beginning.

But let us turn to the history of the development of this Territory. Temperance has been the watchword of President Young and those associated with him. In all things they advise to take things calmly. In the late crusade did not President Young show the most perfect moderation? Calmly he has led the people of this Territory, advancing little by little, growing greater and greater. And if we, as a people, will be taught by those whose right it is to teach, we must become the greatest people on the face of the globe. And if we will be temperate in all things, our lives will be beautiful and our deaths but triumphs.—*Woman's Exponent.*

Good temper is like a sunny day, shedding brightness on everything.

EXTERMINATING POLYGAMY.

—o—

The report that Grant has announced his determination to exterminate polygamy in Utah forthwith is of course without foundation. "The model President" has not yet learned a great deal about the government whose chief office he has held for the last four years, but it is impossible that he can commit so great a mistake as to imagine the existence or non-existence of polygamy dependent on his unsupported action. And though he has shown himself ready enough to exercise unprecedented and arbitrary power, it is not to be supposed he is mad enough at this stage of the game to assume the role of an absolute monarch and issue his firmans for the correction of what does not meet with his approval.

The abominable institution of the Mormons we trust and believe will soon come to an end, but the President has no power to exterminate it. True, he is commander-in-chief of the army, and might order government troops to Utah, but, after they reached the Territory, what then? They could only be made available in case of insurrection or rebellion, and neither exists or is likely to take place. If the United States marshal were resisted in the enforcement of a decree of the Federal Court the troops might be used as a *posse comitatus* for its enforcement, but there is no resistance to any decree of any court so far as we are advised. How then, would it be possible for President Grant to make good his imputed threat regarding the extermination of polygamy? He would hardly issue a general order commanding the men to go from house to house in Great Salt Lake City and throughout Mormondom, bayoneting every man too much married. And yet, so far as we see, that would be his only plan.

President Grant has it in his power, however, to accelerate the extinction of the moribund institution, and it is not improbable that he contemplates using it. He can recommend to Congress the enactment of a stringent law for the suppression of polygamy, and, though it would be a great deal better to let things take their own course, the strong probability is that Congress would act upon his suggestion. The law once passed, there is little reason to apprehend that the federal judges would discover anything unconstitutional in it. Enough has recently transpired to prove that United States judges can discover no defect in what the radical executive and the radical Congress stamp as party measures. The law of Congress for the suppression of polygamy once enacted, and Judge McKean and his associates having taken action under it, President Grant could let loose the dogs of war in a regular way. The proceeding would be unconstitutional and oppressive, but not more so than a good many things that have been done of late.

Now, we trust that President Grant and Congress will adopt the wiser and better plan, and let this Mormon business alone, at least for the present. The polygamic system will soon die of itself. The already large, and rapidly increasing Gentile population of Utah is of course opposed to it, and it is at a discount even among the Mormons themselves. A proposition is now being discussed among the people to reassemble the legislature for the purpose of abolishing polygamy, in order that all objection to the admission of the Territory as a State may be removed. Whether this is now done or not, it is sure to be done before long if the people are left to act for themselves. Any action by Congress or the President could only be instigated by a wish to manufacture political capital. —*Courier Journal.*

Revenge is a momentary triumph which is almost immediately succeeded by remorse; while forgiveness, which is the noblest of all revenge, entails a perpetual pleasure. It was well said by a Roman Emperor that he wished to put an end to all his enemies by converting them into friends.

UTAH NEWS.

UTAH GOVERNORSHIP.

A Washington special of December 31st says there is a very marked opposition to the present Governor of Utah. He is charged with intimate affiliations with the Mormons, and his removal, it is expected, will soon be effected. There are many candidates for the place from the States, but the President is understood to favor a resident of Utah. Judge Strickland's resignation from the Utah judiciary is unconditional. Hon. Wm. Carey, the new District Attorney of Utah, is believed to be in entire harmony with McKean, upon the Mormon question.

The following are from the *Deseret News:*

CORRESPONDENCE.—A letter received from Hon. George Q. Cannon, dated at Washington. December 10th, speaks warmly of the kindly reception accorded to Hon. W. H. Hooper and himself by members of the House and others. The writer says—"There seems to be a kind conservative feeling manifested, on every hand, towards Utah. There will be a great many new members in the next Congress. The Democrats will be in a very small minority, and many of the Republicans will be succeeded by new men of their party.

FIRE.—About eleven o'clock a.m. December 23d, the joists and floor of the upper story of the City jail were discovered to be on fire. Fortunately the application of a few buckets of water and the tearing up of a part of the flooring had the effect of extinguishing the flames. Several of the prisoners labored stoutly to put out the fire, which originated from a heated stove pipe which passes through the floor from the lower to the upper part of the building.

A FEARFUL SNOWSLIDE.—Alta, Little Cottonwood, Utah, December 26th.—A most fearful snowslide occurred near the old smelter, below Central City, to-day, in which it is supposed from six to ten teams and teamsters were buried. Three of the teamsters dug themselves out. Some of the teams were dug out, but none of the men, except the three before mentioned. A number of teams from both ways were passing each other where the slide came, and it is difficult to learn the number of men and teams buried. Some say five, some eight and others twelve. Eight mules, in all, were found, all badly bruised, some dead. One with its leg broken was shot. One man, with pieces of harness, sleds, &c., was carried at least a thousand feet. It is thought to be impossible to find the parties lost until Spring. There is great excitement here to-night. Will resume the search in the morning.

Additional Particulars, Dec. 27.—One man has been found dead, generally known as Dutch Pete, from Camp Douglas. Roy Dibble, F. Brown, Tom Triplett and brother—not sure about the latter—and two of their teamsters—one of Stiffle's teamsters, name not learned, and two of Benham's teamsters are still gone, and it is said they had three miners aboard, but not certain. If so, they must have met the same fate. The man found was bruised in a most frightful manner; upwards of 200 men are now at the slide shoveling and probing with iron bars, in hopes of finding more. The superintendent of the "Emma" and a large force, as well as every spare man in Alta, are doing their best to find the remainder. The slide was two hundred and ninety feet in width, and came from the very tops of the mountains, nearly two miles in length, and swept everything before it.

The *Salt Lake Herald* gives the following:—

EXTENSION OF THE U. N. R. R. TO CORINNE.—The following from the Corinne Reporter tells the result of the conference between the officers of the Utah Northern and the committee appointed on the part of the citizens of Corinne:—It is at last our pleasant duty to announce that complete negotiations have been effected between the directors of the Utah Northern railroad

and the people of this city, for the immediate construction of an arm of that road from a point near Brigham City into Corinne. The preliminaries have been mutually agreed upon, and now only the form of transfer of depot grounds, right of way, and delivery of the stipulated bonus to the Utah Northern are to be effected before the important work begins. These points have all been adjusted in a friendly spirit, and the attorneys of the road are preparing the necessary documents to place the entire subject in permanent shape. Our citizens have every reason to be pleased with the action of their committee in discharging the responsibility imposed upon it. Nothing could have been more satisfactory. On the other side it is gratifying in the highest degree to note the fairness, candor and urbanity with which our representatives were met by the officers of the road. President John W. Young, Secretary Thatcher and directors Smith and Merrill, speaking and acting by authority of their company, have not only succeeded in the business they came to do, but also made an impression on the minds of all with whom they came in contact, which we trust is to be the signal of prosperity to the enterprise so favorably inaugurated. We welcome the Utah Northern to our city, and wish its firm rails a heavy train of successes. With a terminus at Ogden, another at Corinne, and speeding onward toward Montana, where its advent is anxiously awaited, the Utah Northern has bright prospects before it.

SENTENCED.—The trial of Charles W. Baker—tolerably well known in this region for his connection with certain perjury matters when the firm of Gilson, Baker & Co. was endeavoring to have innocent men tied by the heels at Camp Douglas, more than a year ago—on the charge of larceny, was concluded before the Prabate Court yesterday December 28th, and the case given to the jury. After some deliberation the twelve men, good and true, who sat on his case, returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the sentence at two years imprisonment.

A YEAR'S FREIGHT.—Statement of freight tariff of the Utah Central R. R. for the year ending December 31, 1872 :—

FREIGHT RECEIVED.		FREIGHT FORWARDED.	
Merchandise,	38,509,306	Ore,	20,694,092
Fuel,	74,791,559	Bullion,	11,307,000
Lumber,	27,336,530	Merchandise,	3,187,948
Produce,	15,723,103	Wool and Hides,	965,581
Sundries,	3,472,060	Produce,	226,495
Wagons,	2,151,580	Stock,	385,090
Live Stock,	2,142,685	Sundries,	426,391
R. R. Material,	8,128,161	Peaches.	201,768
Machinery,	1,498,189	Building Material,	84,710
Building Material,	6,243,026		
Mineral,	6,678,749		
Total lbs.	186,674,948	Total lbs.	37,478,985

This gives a total received for the year at within a few pounds of 93,337½ tons; and the amount shipped at within fifteen pounds of 18,739½ tons. The amount of ore shipped for the year was 10,347 tons; and the amount of base bullion 5,653½ tons.

A TRUE LADY.—I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dearest child, said Lord Collingwood to his daughter, "the great advantages that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman, and all your words and actions should make you gentle. I never heard your mother—your dear, good mother—say a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavor to imitate her. I am quick and hasty in my temper; but, my darling, it is a misfortune which, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue this impetuosity than anything I ever undertook."